NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

By Telegraph to the New-Yrak Tribune. Boushern Telegraph Office, corner Fanover and Benver sts.

MARYJ.AND. Thanksgiving in Bratimore-Fatal Stabbing Case-Railread Accident.

Case—Railread Accident.

Ball', Nor. Thursday, Nov. 27, 1851.

Thanksgiving as been generally well observed here. The charches were well filled this morning, and the theaters and places of amusement are erammed this evening.

A man (name unknown) was killed in the eastern put of the city by being stabled in the back, in an afray.

The Western cars, about 20 miles from the city, ran off the track this afternoon. Several cars were broken and the locemotive was damaged, but fortunately no person was injured.

The Southern mail brings no news of importance.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 27, 1851.

The day has been very pleasant here, and the streets have been througed. There were services in most of the churches, and business has been generally suspended. The various places of amusement are througed to-night, and the theaters are all crowded to everflowing. Thanksgiving in Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK.

General Cass.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 27, 1851.

Gen. Cass arrived here this morning on his way to Washington, and put up at the Delavan House.

Mr. Choate's Speech.

When compelled to abridge the proceedmgs of the Websier Conventien we laid this speech saide for the purpose of publishing it entire yesterday, feeling that it would give the most faithful idea of the business of the Convention and the claims of

Who ever leve is another of another lang caucht and study and there his eyes first raw hat hight here in study and interest and your discernment he obtained all his opportunities of public distinction. He was only not worshiped and idolar-d by this community. In our sacred soil were garacted up all the best treasures of his heart, and he was looking to the limit when his own gave should be made here. Was limit within his own gave should be made here. Was limit within his own prave should be made here. Was limit, think you, with a distinct foresput, hat merely of all that rhander, and obioquy, and cetraction which has been breathed upon his hereto'ore unspotted name, and was it not also a more distinct and riskly foresput, far more painful, of what singlit very probably be the alternation, and what would certainly be the grave, and perhaps the distract of many auch a community as this, whom he loved, and whose opinions he so highly valued, but whose precompetion of mind, and whose distance from the more point of view would necessarily to some extent his use a difference of opinion between him and then a life with the property will be the study of the second upon the competition of mind, and whose giorious and certain in 1830 and 1832 against the great champions of the South in the heresy of miliscent. Then you know very well, in addition to althe profound inspiration which the profound and the profound were with him, that whole people of America, and they were with him, that whole people of America, and they are an arrow of the south. On the 1th rough you to the justice and heart of America who who will be seen the consideration, that the whole repeted the own him on that transcendent defense of the true interpretation and soverein in fluence of that great revor hereey in a single State of the South. On the 1th rough you to the justice and heart of America and the bear of the seen and another than the several profit of the summary of the seen and t Mr. Webster. Yesterday we were again compelled to omit it, ewing to the preeminent claims of the hero to omit it, owing to the precentment claims of the hero of Hungary:

Fellow-Citizens: I am penetrated by the kindress of this reception. It is not my purpose, however, to require it, or abuse it by much speech. It has not recemed to me, Mr. President, and gentlemen of this Couvention, that the occasion required much speech, and certainly it requires not a word from me. We are assembled, not so much I think to deliberate as we are at last to act. We have deliberate as we are at last to act. We have deliberate alwesty and have therefore decided to act and how to act. We are assembled, not to make comparisons between public men, not to find outly disputation, and the study of biographical dictionaries, and the reports of committees, who, of the eminent living of this generation, we love best, whom we admire most, whom we think best fitted for the general need. All that process has been terminated without long ago but we are met to present to the good people of the United States an illustrious citizen, on whom we are every one of us agreed, for the clevated duties and arduous duties of the Presidency, and to declare it as our adopted and unalterable conviction, with all soberness, and with all earnestness also, in view of the great and specific qualities of mind and character that ought always to meet in a chief executive magistrate of this nation, in view still more particularly of the emergent circumstances of the times, of things which social man on early to decide the surpose as this. To enhance the surpose as this. To enhance the surpose as this. To enhance the surpose as this. To endeavor to persuade you that the step you have determined to take is wise, to endeavor to persuade you of the wisdom of this foregone, first and last and constant choice—how it would be to trifle with the occasion and the state of your minds! Surely, surely, it cannot be here; it cannot be in the Massachusetts of his adoption, among us, his neighbors, his friends, his guests, who have had so many years' experience of his steadfasten of Hungary : FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am penetrated by dience, on the claims of nature and the rights of man-Look on that picture and on this. He has thought that statesmanship consisted, or was best exemplified in our time, in ascending to a large and grand con-ception; that the noblest, most difficult, most accept-able work to the eye of God, was the building of a nation, and the keeping of a nation; that the noblest, most difficult and most pleasing to God was the sec-lar work of building this nation and keeping this na-tion; and that in order to make that great achieve-cent there were demanded in some large measure. tion : and that in order to make that great achievement there was demanded, in some large measure, sobriety and a reach of mind and discipline : and practical reason that could judge what things the Commonwealth can bear : the power of reconciling and blending and tempering the antagonism of the thing, so that there may be drawn out from it at last the ultimate harmony and perfect peace and unity of our political system itself : and this has been his crime! He has believed, fellow citizens, and I have the bongs to concern with him—my massard I have the bongs to concern with him—my massard I have the bongs to concern with him—my massard I have the bongs to concern with him—my massard I have the bongs to concern with him—my massard I have the bongs to concern with him—my massard I have the bongs to concern with him—my massard in the content of the con been his crime! He has believed, fellow citizens, and I have the honor to concur with him—may master, my friend, my more than guide, and philosopher and friend—he believes that this day a true philanthropy, enlightened from above, finds in the American world no nobler work for its hand to do .aye, fluds no more splendid vision for its dreams to contemplate than simply and solely to a tymee the dearest referests of humanity through generations countless by the contemplate that the simply and solely to a tymee the dearest referests of humanity through generations countless. that we, whose attachment to Mr. Webster by the ten thousand ties and kindnesses the have personally strengthened it and of which we may not here and now for a moment pauss to speak—I have sometimes thought that we, whose attachment to him, and whose appreciation of him, have been the growth of so many years, with whom it has come to be a habit, a passion, a thing of course, a seatiment garnered up in our hearts, and admitting no longer of question or qualification—I have sometimes thought we were in a little danger, when we come to present him to the judgment of others, of overlocking, in the very comprehensiveness and implicitness of our regard for him, those more specification and reasons, on which his claim may be with even more effect impressed on others. Are there not some few and specific reasons, over and above the general aggregate of character and service and public life, over and above and other than that supremacy of intellect unmatched among the living of earth, that wisdom so trained and so unfaffing, that patiotism which has thought it little to give its whole life to its country, are there not ever man above all these things which make up the admitted reputation of Mr. Webster, and over to every man with every mention of his name! Are there some specific and particular reasons on which he may this day present a case which no man living besides, can present to the favoring judgment of the people of America! In the first place, fellow-citizens—and do not let the formality of that apparent exordinin terrify you with the prospect of a labored speech—do we do any injustice to any other public man in America when we etand here proudly, and we are consident justly, and ask the American nation, if, among all the emment and able men within its bordors, there is one who is able to prove so strong under circumstances in every respect to trying—that at once possesses that every respect to trying—that at once possesses that carries with cour domestic/peace, and to the continued existence of our country as a on thousand ties and kindnesses the have by that grand instrumentality of peace, the American Union'—(cheers, long and lond)—to advancing the interests of every State, and every section, and every class, the master and the slave ailke, by subjecting, through days of household caim, this great continent, all alive and astir with the emulationess of a free republic; by subjecting it, it it shall be the pleasure of Providence, forever to the sweet and gentle influences of Culture and Christianity, and the slow and sure reformer. Time—and he has given those great talents and that influence unparalleled to preserve forever this great security of peace on each and good will to man and this also is his caune! Yes, fellow-citizens, it is his crime in the indement of some of us—in that grand instrumentality of peac security of peace on earth and good will to menand this also is his came! Yes, fellow-citizeus, it
is lits crime in the judgment of some of us—in
whose judgment shall I say! I sit not in the judgment of a revolutionary and shallow ethics of agitation! I sit not in the judgment of a morality half
taught, that looks cut of a loop-hole upon the world.
[laughter, junexeroised, uninstructed from above or
below, (laughter) profoundly ignorant of the nature
of that great complexity of State; profoundly ignorant of it as an agent of human good, profoundly
ignorant of the dangers that beset in the means of
preserving it, and the maxims and arts imperial of
its glory! Its a crime in the judgment of such mocality as that, but in the vocabulary and ethics of
an instructed people so a lequately and admirably
represented before me to-night—in the sober second
thought of such a community as this, it is no crime,
but virtue heroleal, eye, such virtue as on earth is
enaited to the grateful feelings and rewarding honers of men, and when this mortal charge is over,
entitled also, may I not say, with the great poet of
Christianity, to

"A crown of gold
Among the enthroused Gols, on sourced earts."

wood have been for a ten thousandth tune of these signatic abilities, to have organized a Free Soil party, and a free state sectionalism, and put himself at at the head of a jand made his fortune by that act. Who of the public men in Congress represented such a constituency as he? Who and such a local public opinion to go back to? Was he not a Northern man by every tie and title! Did he not a Northern man by every tie and title! Did he not perfectly know the original Northern opinion! Did he not know it as well as he knows his Bable, which is the only thing he knows better than the Constitution! Did he not know very well that some few years ago Massachuselts, acting in cooperation with too many of the free States, passed a law, as far as might be, to nullify the legislation of Washington in 1793. Net on any small and low technicality of objection

Among the orthroned Gods, on sainted seats."

able to prove so strong under circumstances in every respect so trying—that at once possesses that civit wisdom which discerns the things which pertain to our domestic peace, and to the continued existence of our country as a whole on the one hand, and that civil courage on the other hand which dares, at the hazard of more than hife, to carry that civil wisdom mito practical action! [Applause.] I know very well, I recognize in the public addresses to which we have listened to-day, as you do, that in that conflict of unexampled violence which has just passed before us, and can hardly be considered as ended sow, between the two great antagonistic sections of the country, for the partition, if I may so speak, of that great territory which fortune and valor and policy has just added to our western and south-western boundary—I recognize in that conflict, along with any quantity of meanity and folly and distraction and fanaticism, I recognize a very splendid display, by many of our public men, of a framess and wisdom which entitles them to the eternal honor of all the ages of this Republic, presented in the language of that address; and to the cabinet and Congress of Compromise be honor this day and for ever accorded. I Applause. I And yet is there one proble man in America—let us be just, and let us not fear that we shall be extravagant—that has periled, when on the 7th of March, 1850, after a profound and anxious survey of the times, after a profound and acountrebensive study at the proper sources of evidence, the state and tendency of the public opinion of the South and South-west, after weighing in the balance of that imperial intelligence, with the turgartiality of the judgment of the dead, the relative claims of the two great antagonistic regions of the country, when after such a study and survey as that he hand adopted the conclusion that unless the whole Constitution was excepted, we should no longer have assurance of the country. West are min in America rose up to declare that opinion, and devote himself pra and now, follow-extrems, I should be very glad to mow with such a patriotism as that, so tried and so exted, what American State, or section, or interest, or drop of American blood, has anything to fear iron hat. If there is an interest in this broad land, from

is it not sufe, and more than safe, in that comprehensive nationality in which our whole American system is embraced, appreciated and guarded?

Fellow-citizens, before I take my leave I ask to say one word, and one only, on another topic altogether, it has seemed to me, and I am the more inclined to ask your induspence for a moment, while I direct your ettention to a passage in the admirable letter of our friend. Mr. Everett, whose absence we so much deplore, and whose heart, we are sure, is with us always, even unto the end of this great struggle. It has seemed to me, that there is something in the quality and adjustment of Mr. Webster's prufential and intellectual character and temperment, which fit him in a remarkable degree for conducting the foreign relations of this country with Europe, in the social aspects of the European world. What that aspect and state exactly is, how unsettled, what shadows, clouds and darkness appear to rest upon it, you entirely appreciate. It has seemed to me as if the prorogatives of crowns and the rights of men, and the hourded up resentments and revenges of a thousand years, were about to unsheath the sword for a conflict, in which the blood shall flow as in the Apocatyptic vision, to the bridles of the horses, and in which a whole age of men shall pass away—in which the great belief time shall sound out another hour—in which society itself shall be tried by fire and stoel—whether it is of mature and of nature's God, or not. Now, in such a conflict as this, have we in this country nothing to fear! Is it not quite true, without extravagence, that since George Washington put forth the precisionation of neutrality, which formed not signer, had since George Washington put forth the precisionation of neutrality, which formed not signer, which are the visuality of an active of his titles to glory and honor on earth everlasting, that the whole expanse of the Atlantic his been as if were, contracted to a hand storeally and any that it will open on, own seams, and start our wood ends,

the world, and at the same dimerso lettour light shine before men that others may see with how much facility and how much glory and how much economy the propie can gover themselves, and may be stimulated to pass on the toreh of liberty, until its radial round encircles the earth to mete out to largest time and meastare the right degree and right kind of huesantly for the struggling and for the oppressed, and at the same time broak no title in that greatcode of behind law on which the repose of the nation is reated. Think how hard is every one of these duties, and how much harder and all but impracticable is a union of them all. To steer this stip between Scylla and Charybdis would be easy, but to steer her over this great Archipelago of tooks, seen and impresen, where is the pilot for such a night and such a tempest as that Does not partiality deceive us, or is it quite time, that it is he—you see that it is he—in whose intellect and prudential character the antagonism of conservation and progress, of institution and reform, of law and liberty, of the largest of freedom on the one hand, consistent with the scheme of actual things, and on the other the sacredness of society, to capital and property and labor, is reconciled, he who settled the obuniary with England in his temper and good nature, and who has forever part of the Stars and Stripes by his argument and fusing the Stars and Stripes by his argument and fusing the who will greet him with more then the eloquence of the East, and yet take care to raik no causais belt on which Hapsburg or the Czar corist stand for three quarters of an hour,—is not that the pilot for the wing and the storm! (Voices in the anticence—'Ves, yes.'') Exactives of you are all right of the surprise of the control of the durater-deck with him. (Long, loud, and raturous applicate.) to its provisions, but on a count of warfare and hostility to the clause in the Constitution in which it had its birth.

Who ever loved another or another thing better urous applause.)

THANKSGIVING SERMON.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Rev. H. W. BEECHER delivered a highly impressive Discourse before his Conregation, at the above Church, yesterday morning, on the Rights and Duties of Free Citizens, and the influences, both direct and collateral, which tend to advance a noth direct and consteral, which tend to advance a Nation's prosperity. It was listened to with much attention; and at times, when the eloquent gentle-man warmed with his subject, and as if imbued with the spirit of prophecy, spoke of the coming times, when Liberty would struggle with Tyranny for the mustership, and hurl the racks and chains and dungeons, which are the principal supports of Despotism, to the ill-omened place whence they sprung, a vivid sensation was feit by every one present, which only the place they were in prevented from being responded to with outward manifestations of applause. The Hungarian exiles and several of their friends were present, and participated in the religious exercises of the occasion. Among the Hymns sung was the following Anthem, the music of which was composed by J. Zundel:

We plow the fertile meadows and sow the farrowed land; But yet the waving harvest depends on God's own hand; This is mercy gives us the sunshine and the rain.
That paints the verdant beauty, the mountain and the plain; Chorae Every blessing we enjoy comes to us from God; Then praise his name, for He is ever god.

By him were all thurse fashioned around us and afar; He made the pleasant Spring-time, the Summer bright and warm. vivid sensation was felt by every one present, which

He made the earth and ocean, and every sames bright and warm;

The golden days of Autumn, the Winter and the storm.

Chorus—Every blessing, &c.

He makes the glorious sunset, the moon to said on high;
He bids the breezes fan us, and thundering clouds to fly;
He gives usevery blessing, to Him our lives we awe;
He sent His sonto save us, from sin and death and woe.

Chorus—Every blessing, &c.

The Rev. gentleman took for his text the first twelve verses of the sixth chapter in Deuteronomy, commencing with, "Now these are the commandments, and statutes, and judgments which the Lord your God commanded you to teach, that ye may do them in the land whither ye got possess it." And concluding with, "Then beware lest thou forget the Lord, which brought thee out of the land of Egypt, from the house of bondage."

The Rev. gentlemen commenced with a review of the character of Moses, as a law-giver, whose precepts have been the basis of all free governments, and which were carried to this land by the Pilgrim fathers—the vanke effectives of modern times, and where the seed from the granaries of Jehovah, were

cepts have been the basis of all free governments, and which were carried to this land by the Pilgrim fathers—the Yankee Hebrews of modern times, and where the seed from the granaries of Jehovah, were planted, which brought forth such good fruits. Moses before the close of his illustrious life, gathered the Israelites together, and recapitulated to them the duties they were to perform. They were never to forget them, but were commanded to regard it as a duty of patriotism to teach them to their children, whether they were in the house or walking by the highways, when they lay down to rest, and when they rose from sleep. This wise regulation He ordained in the Desert of Arabia to the three millions of slaves who had just escaped from slavery. The small of the desert were their groves of Academus. Moses was their teacher, and there sprung up the rules to teach the world for timesta some and there never his been a people who successfully governed themselves, who did not employ the precepts and institutions of that great Hebrew counselor. We should know our blessings and the sources from whence they sprung, and inquire into the elements of our own posterity. That which are to be found corrents and counte-currents, whose source and progress are beyind the reach of human view. Few there are who know how to regulate that society. When the tree is diseased, the husbandman does not look to the top, or place a bandage round the bara, and though he may be unacquainted with the principles that cause its growth or fractification—how the sap is circulated throughout every limb, and leaf, and mber, he yet knows that its source of virality lies at the root, and there heapplies the necessary means of cure.

A nation's wealth is not to be reckoaed by the

of cure.

A nation's wealth is not to be reckoned by the amount of silver or gold it possesses, nor by the nation of silver or gold it possesses, nor by the national state of the possesses. ber of yessels that leave its ports, nor by the tude of its cities, nor the grandeur of its publi-ces, whose domes reach up to the skies. The and power of an army is not to be found in it. tude of its ethes, nor the grandeur of its public ethic, ees, whose domes reach up to the skies. The health and power of an army is not to be found in its artillery, and long array of provision wagons and warlike instruments, but it is in men, brave men, who wast no walls to protect them, that the power lies, and the same is true of nations. They should see, then, that they be not deteriorated. Commerce, agriculture and the arts of refament, which bring riches and give rise to public splendor, are nothing, if the citizens are enervated and demornized. That which lakes from a State its men, is its adversity. Before, then, we inquire further into the national wealth, we must inquire what is Manhood. Man is not merely a receptacle—he is a creature compounded of many elements—a creature of intelligence, consciousness, religion and self-control. To be a free citizen requires a great deal. Any man can be a citizen, who merely obeys the laws of the country in which he resides. A man may go out into the woods and lop the limbs off a tree and tashion them into staves, so that when they are tied up it will prove a good tuo, or receptacle. In cities not free the people are only the staves which are kept together, but a free citizen is one who knows how to govern himself. The qualities which give to a citizen the capacity of self-government are worth pondering on, and should form the subject of this day's mental exercise. The first is intelligence. There is no self-government without intelligence. There is no self-government whout intelligence is the capacity of forming a rigal judgment. Mere drones are governed, but not by self-government. A man must be, not like the prisoner, who can do nothing without the permission of the said. He must rather be in intelligence what the clear-se eng eagle is in the sky below the sum, whither it darts down with the rapidity of a thunder-bolt, or a meteor, or floats majestically on the bosom of a summer cloud—al-ways free and independent. Ignorance is the death of liberty, and no people vitals, is a fit representative of ignorance and tyroy. Take away the tyrant valture, and Promethe

You cannot bring freedom to a people from with-out. It must spring up from within them. A sound man can walk without crutches, but take the naway from a cripple and he falls to the ground. So is it with nations. If a people have intelligence, they are strong and will have a self-government; if not they must have a master.

are strong and will have a self-government; if not they must have a master.

The second indispensable qualification for a self-governing community is religion. "The fear of God is the beginning of wisdom," suith the Scriptures, and all experience proves its truth. The learned preacher here dweit largely on the powerful influence of this qualification, and said veracity is another moral element necessary for self-government. Without confidence a people can never perform their duty to each other. A perfidious mitton carry within themselves a moral poison, which will eventually duty to each other. A peradious nation carry within themselves a moral poison, which will eventually desiroy them. No people ever lost their liberties by acting conscientionsly, but many get their death by commercial greetiness, or by a covetous desire to unlawfully extend their possessions. If every thread be rotten, a million of them joined together never can be strong.

The third essential element for Self-government is the cultivation of social virtue.

The third essential element for selegorer must be the cultivation of social virtue. A people must become accustomed to take care of its own domestic affairs. Obedience to the law is the next element. What are the causes in the United States which have developed ine characters of those great men who have handed down to us our institutions and noble example? The lessons they were taught in chickhood. It is in the family circle and the school where is It is in the family circle; and the school where is brought up and trauned the mind of the future self-gov-erning man. Here are our citizens graduated, and the child who is not obediens then will not become an obedient citizen hereafter. The reverend gentleman again referred to the benefits of religious areas. again referred to the benefits of religious organization and classed the family, the church and the school as the places where the child was readered in for citizenship, while schoolmasters were the ichneumons who destroyed a more deadly enemy than the crocodiles of the Nile-namely, ignorance.

The system of townships is another great element of self-government. It is the seed from which has sprung the whole Republic, and where the future legislator learns what he has to perform in a higher

The press and books are the collateral increases, or tools, with which intelligence works. When knowledge is the same, and universal, there can be no such thing as large and small states. The mails, teigraphs and newspapers are the cords, hamments and nerves which bind the sovial body together, and give channels for the discharge of its electricity, and which will hereafter unite all States and nations into one great confederacy. By such artillery we will drive despotism from off the face of the globe to the doom so long prepared for it.

We are to maintain the testitutions which have been handed down to uv, first by proper family regulations, next by maintaining the whole system of free public education. If you let this go, you will be like the ignorant Captain of a vessel who looked to the condition of the try sails and top-sails above, while the water was pouring into the hold below, and threatening to sink the ship. We must always asintain the law. There are two deadly onomes in the country, of which the man who transgresses the law is the least, and the legislator who destroys it the worst; and if we have anything to fear, it is from the abuses of scrambling politicians in the Senate Chamber, more than from anything else. If laws are made which man cannot obey, without degrading himself as a man; if we are to be led by macreants who seek their own aggrandizement in preference to the welfare of the nation, then there is danger to our Constitution.

It is the duty of Americans to propagate our institutions of liberty, just as a Christian should propagate the duties of religion. It is neither the duty of a Government nor a Christian to be content in standing well themselves—they should try to make others participate in the benefits they enjoy by teaching ihem how to obtain them. This cannot be done all at once. A husbandman does not sow marge or come ten feet high—he only drops a single grain in the ground. Flant then the seed and leave it to God and Natare to bring to perfection. Sow newspapers, and liberty

they are bastards.

How noble an influence it would be if Commerce How noble an influence it would be if Commerce should be made an institution of grace. If it could carry books and newspapers to every port; and, instead of New England rum, would disseminate New-England school-books and the republican sentiments of this country through every island and continent on the face of the earth. It is consoling to find that the tendencies of literature are toward the enfranchisement as well as the enlightenment of downtrodden nations. I desire to thank God that there have been no historians or poets of any emineace in our country that have proved recreamt to their principles. No one who feels the inspiration of poetry, and is aware of its almost angelic influence, could prostitute his powers to the deurens of despottem. The literature of our day is in favor of human liberty everywhere. Another influence by which our praciples could be disseminated is by our diplomacy. The time will come when our Goverament will not employ agents who are apes and miserable imitators of royalty, but men who will stind in foreign courts independent and proud of their position as representatives of a free nation.

The destring of non-intervention that prevents us

employ agents who are apes and miserable imitators of royalty, but men who will stand in foreign courts independent and proud of their position as representatives of a free nation.

The dectrine of non-intervention that prevents us from uniting with any other nation in a co-partnership, is a sound one. But did the immortal Washington intend that in the great field of time, we should not labor to help the struggling nation that has broken its chains! I think not. I don't believe in war: it is an evil so gigante, that hell must have been opened to give it exit. But there are other evils as great, if not greater than war. There is brutal ignorance and oppression. Arsenic is a poison, but there are diseases in States hoody which it cares. There are diseases in States and Nations in which war is necessary to drive them out. I believe the time is coming when the world will be held responsible for the world's peace, but I also believe that there are times not far distant, when we will be delinquents in our duty toward God, if we do not throw our guantlet on the right side.

I can walk through the streets and not interfere with any of my neighbors; but think you, if I saw a hear seizing one of my neighbors' children, and threetening it with destruction, that I would be doing my duty by not interfering. No! And God serve me in the same way, if I refuse to strike one buffet. What States are to Nations now, Nations will be to the great Confederacy that will be formed hereafter. The current of public opinion shows the course that destiny is pursuing. Those galf streams or currents, are made by God, and we must follow whither they tend. The time is hastening when the world's peace. In former times, Fire, Air and Water, were supposed to be simple elements. They are now the elements that are changing the world. Nations were once looked at in the same manner that mariners view vessels at a distance—through a telescope. Now they look at each other's hearts. The world was never so great as it is now, nor everso small. Great in t

them as his instruments.

The Reverend and eloquent preather concluded his able discourse with a simile, in which he compared men to threads, of whom God was the wearer, who formed them into shapes and patterns, as in his wildom he thought fit.

Kossuth. (From The London Daily News.)

The reception given to Kossuth in our The reception gives to Assistin in our great cities and in the districts of England, most replete with intelligence, wealth and population, gives to the universal sentiment in his favor the character of a national adhesion. No man and no cause have awakened the admiring voices of so many millions. We know not when Englishmen were so unanimous. They have been tried men were so unanimous. They have been tried of late years on many a domestic question, on some connected with religion, or with taxation, with reform, or cheap victuals, yet the pure and disinterested feelings evoked by the coming of Kossuth are more enthusiastic, more overpowering than either the political or material interests of the most household questions could produce Englishmen.
It is seldom that cotemporaneous history pre-

It is seldom that cotemporaneous history presents in action, in events, in cause, and in characters, a spectacle of such noble dramatic interest as the Hungarian struggle. Shakspere never drew a picture of greater perfidy, meanness, and tyranny than Austria displayed, or of more generosity of sentiment and nobleness of courage than Hungary evinced. In the development we have seen two campaigns, the injured and menaced country gallantly resisting and defeating Austria, and then making a noble fight against Austria and Russia combined, and only against Austria and Russia combined, and only succumbing to an ascandancy, bought even then more by gold and treachery, than by manly fight-ing in the open field.

The great features of this epic, for it is the

The great features of this epic, for it is the great epic of the age, have been placed before the popular view, with the characters who figure in it all brought out in the boldest relief. Windischgratz, the bombarder of Vienna, the slaughters of Bluss, driven ignominiously out of Hungary, and disgraced in consequence by his coursewal to him the daughtess courses and cool gary, and disgraced in consequence by his couropposed to him the dauntless courage and cool
defensive policy of Kossuth. Haynau, and his
women-flogging, Schwarzenberg and his edict
for the hanging of Louis Bathyani, with the tragical circumstances of that execution, the struggie round Comorn, the flight of Gorgey and his
stimulated defense, the heroic battle of Temesvar, fought by the rash but indomitable Bem, and
that occasion seized as a pretext by the traitor
Gorgey to deliver up his soldiers to the Russian Gorgey to deliver up his soldiers to the Russian general and his officers to the Austrian hangman —all these are events that have penetrated into every English workshop, and every English cot-tage, until, as we have said, they have become e great popular epic of our time. What vain folly is it, what poerile malignity.

to strive against this great, this generous and honest expression of national sentiment, by exnonest expression of national sentiment, by ex-mining, as some of our journals do, with criti-cal scaipel, into the exact shade of political opinions professed by the great chief of the Hun-garian struggle, by Kossuth himseli. What on earth cares the English public in its devotion, that Kossuth be a little more or a little less of a republican! What care they whether he has republican! What care they whether he has thought with Washington or with Jefferson, with Edward Hyde or with Algernon Sydney! If in these days the English people have learned to be profoundly indifferent to shades of religious difference, they have also learned to be so in respect of political theory. By a singular mistake, it is assumed that Englishmen award their than continuous their contents. praise and mete out their enthusiastic attach-ments according to the political opinions of their here. And they are told what a great error they make in wershiping Kessuth, and in not worshiping Louis Blanc, because both have despaired of the restablishment of the royal races

their respective countries. But the political theories of these men have nething to do with the different degrees of popular appreciation which they meet in this country. The struggles in Hungary, and the struggles in France, have both been portrayed before the British public. It has looked with interest and admiration upon the one, but turned with disgust and aversion from the other. Need we say, why! Need we spend words and employ arguments to show how the broad, common sense of the English public at once discerns the difference between the honest struggle for the rightful and traditional claims of Hungary, and the inexplicable and aimless Parisian revolution of 1848?

It may be, however, that our conservatives and

their organs dread this enthusiasm for Kossuth, as likely to ultra-liberalize the English public and therefore that it is but prodent to abate the fever even by the antidote of slander and sooh ism. We see nothing dangerous in this kos-suth enthusiasm, except the fact of the in-dustrious and frankly thinking classes all joining it, while the idle and the gentle hold aloof. On this latter group of persons the conservative press no doubt has effect. It warns them to be ware of Kossuth as a mad dog that is to meet them with some deadly poison. It beseeches them not to be vulgar, or Jacobin, or to allow their natural sentiment to Hungary to escape their lips, lest Austria might take offense, and their lips, af Europe become complicated. What the affairs of Europe become complicated. What is the result of such purrilities as these being listened to by the upper class of society, while all beneath them indulge in the natural feelings and outpourings of generous and liberal sentiment? The result will be, that the people of this country will learn to mistrust the gentry and the upper class as but take lovers of liberty. hesitating and lukewarm admirers of patriotism, and as a class too selfishly alive to their own in and as a class too sensity after to had a terests and their own prejudices to join in the manly and honest enthusiasm of the great body of the people.

We have before signalized these deep divisions

between the classes of society as the worst symbol of that fatal malady which undermines and destroys France. Should a similar schism take place and become manifest here, when such take place and become manifest here, when such masses of the industrious population are gathered together as those which througed round Kossuth in Birmingham and Manchester, we shudder for the consequences. The greatest enemies of the peace, prosperity, and greatness of England, are those who at this moment would make the patrician stand aloof from the plebeian in the profession of a different political and social creed, and in that sympathy with all that is absolutist and retrograde in Europe, which was solutist and retrograde in Europe, which was never hitherto the characteristic even of the British aristocracy, but which we are sorry has gained ground among our wealthy and wellhorn classes.

DENMARK.

The Schleswig question has been the subject of a further correspondence on the part of the Courts of Prussia and Austria, who insist on a speedy arrangement of all matters relating to the future government of the Duchies. The notes to that effect are of the most pressing character, and the Danish Cabinet, which is at a loss how to carry out the incorporation of Schleswig, is thereby placed in a critical and painful position. The Dict, in its late secret sittings, has discussed the very same question, without, however, arriving at a suitsfactory resolution. The difficulties in the way of an arrangement are internal as well as external. They are to be found in the peculiar condition of Denmark and Schleswig, as well as in the opposition of the German Powers. It has, however, been resolved to refer the question, such as it is, to a Committee of the Diet. The Schleswig question has been the

The same influences which are at work to obstruct the decision of the Schleswig question appear to have interfered in the affairs of the Holstein contingent. The organization of that force has been suspended. In short, the greatest confusion and uncertainty prevails as to all questions and measures in connection with Denmark and the Duchies.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26-P.M.

There was a firm market at the First Board. Government and State Stocks were firm, with an improvement in price of t to | P cent on United States and Ohio Sixes. In the speculative Stocks there was a fair amount of business done— Erie 1, while Harlem, Reading and Norwich & Worcester fell off | to |. Hudson River Railroad stock improved 1 D cent. and closed in better demand .-The decline in this stock seems to have reached a point where it is wanted by parties for investment. It is understood that the business on this road is new considerably increasing.

At the Second Board there was a further decline in Reading, while Eric and the other stocks closed at about the morning's prices.

The Money market was unchanged today. On Stock loans the supply is larger. Paper sells as last noted. The symptoms of the market are port of specie ought soon to be arrested by the outgoing of the cotton crop. When this occurs money must materially cheapen, though, with so many new objects of investment, it is not probable that very low rates will prevail.

We call attention to the advertisement n another column, for Proposals to be made, on or before 16th Dec. proximo, for \$200,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painsville and Ashtabula Railroad Co. This Road is probably one of the best located in this country for a large and certain business and freedom from probable competition : it is one of the most important links in the Lake shore line. A part of this Road is now in operation, and the whole of it will be completed the

MARRIED.

No. 26, by Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Cox, WILLIAM H. MORRIS, of Bultimore, to MARY, daughter of Georg Half, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I.

DIED.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 36, ten minutes before I o'clock, after three days illness, of scarled fever. Will LIAM STUART, son of Henry and John Coe, aged 3 yrs

and 7 months.

The triends of the family are requested to attend his foneral, from the residence of his grandfather, R. Perg. Esq. No. 200 Henry at to-day at 2 P. M., without further

Esq. No. 100 Henry et. to-day, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

Nov 21, at 1 iscattaguog, N. H., BRIDGET, wife of Ebeness Perty, and 74 years.

Nov 26, at an experiment of the following of the ness. ELISHA PECK, in sury fourth year of his age.

The funeral services will take place on Salarday afternoon, at Jo'elock, in St. Bartholenew's Cantro, La Fagette-place. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without forther myitation.

In this city, on Thursday, the 27th mst., JULIA ELIZA, an ant daughter of Nehemiah C. and Catharine J. Palmer. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Salurday at 2 o'clock, P. M., from No. 160 Canal et., near Varies.

On Wednesday, Nov. 26, WILLIAM D., sun of Petu and Sarah flogg, aged 3 years and II months.

The riseds of the family are invited to a tend the funeral at No. 24 West 18th st., on Fiday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. without further invitation.

On Thursday morning, Nov. 27, JOHN GUNNING, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully.

aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at 11 o'clock on Friday, Nov. 29, from his late residence, No. 273 3d-av.

Passengers Sailed

Passengers Sailed

In Meanship Winfield Scott, for New-Orleans—Mrs. Sewart, Baltimora; Miss Silabee, Salem; Mr. Fenalspa and lady, do., Dr. Charles G. Barney, haly, infant and servant, Mobile; Mr. W. H. Little, lady, infant and servant, T. P. Bancroft, Boaton; Gid. Lee, Jr., New-Orleans; R. M. Denman, wife, child and surse; Mrs. T. C. Wyatt, Philadelphia; Mrs. L. Elao, Natchez, Miss Stockbridge, Mrs. Bownan and infant, Mrs. Honey, New-Orleans; Miss Pane, New-Jerley; Miss Emma Clarkson, New-Orleans; Miss Pane, New-Jerley; Miss Emma Clarkson, New-Orleans; Mrs. Pane, New-Jerley; Miss Emma Clarkson, New-Orleans; Mrs. Stevens, lady and child, Saratoga Springs; Mrs. Sasenbargh and two daughters; F. B. Broobs, Boaton; E. Depasseur, New-Orleans; Mr. Houghton, Co. C. W. Samsson, lady and child; Mrs. P. Gilderalevie and servant, New-York; Miss Bean, Mrs. F. Y. Higbee and two children, Charles Howard and lady, London; E. K. Hyde and lady, New-York; Miss Bean, Mrs. E. Y. Houdon; E. K. Hyde and lady, New-York; Miss Bean, Mrs. E. Y. Houdon; E. K. Hyde and lady, New-York; Miss Many Paters, Miss A. Whitemore, J. Koosset and family: Mrs. Brighain, New York; Mrs. Birdsail, F. Therrott, F. Gerard and wife, Miss H. Q. Ferguson, 2 dhildren and numes; V. Guerm. Chas. E. Leverich, Abm. J. Leverich, New-York; C. B. Licoolfellow, Pailadelphia, S. Ward, New-York; Mrs. Masterson, New Orleans; J. M. Morewood, C. J. Cooke, R. A. Caffs, Boaton, H. W. Abbot, 6o., G. F. Nott, New-York; C. E. Jenkins, C. Roach, Mrs. Trier and 2 wons; Joseph Festel, New-Orleans; Mrs. John B. Budd, R. R. Montgomery, H. W. Huntington, In Meanship Combra, from Boston for Leverpool—Dr. W. R. Richardson and James Findla, of Baston; Wm. Schooler, of Staten Island; Thos. Pope and Miss Pope, of Ohio, G. E. Langhland, of New-Orleans; J. J. Neubett, of Quebec, J. Belfield, Dr. Joy, S. Crump, G. Caught, And Jos. Tradjon, of England—16.

For Haldys—Messrs, Richard Thuckera, of Boston; B. L. Curta, of Gloucester; D. Hall and J. D. B. Frazer, of New-York; E. W. Saiter and ef

In bark Geo. E. Webster, from Baston for San Franciscs.

Charles T. Shaw, George T. Grimes, Wm. Hill, wife and child, Mrs. Holt.

Passengers Arrived
In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk and Rickmand-J.S.
Pruden, T. S. T. Miss M. S. Sty, T. H. Sotty, M. N. Carey,
J. Waldo, J. N. Bell, B. Purvear, C. Jones, A. R. Simesno, C. S. Orsborne, Jr., and lady, W. Benedett, L. E.
Flarg and lady, J. Karcher, W. S. Berkley, C. H. Masthews, J. Dunsawant, J. Read, S. F. Skunner, Mrs. J. D.
Gramby, Miss S. Pisher, Cart. T. A. Dornin, U. S. N.,
H. Pjecter, W. Tenerer and Jady, W. Williams, O. McCabe, P. Hagan, C. Digman, M. Newman, J. B. Smitlady and child; G. Wright, J. Smith, S. C. Ellist, T. P.
Crowell, J. Wallace, Mrs. L. Parrish, E. Lattlejohn, and
26 in the steerase.

In ship Rocer, from Linerpool-Dr. G. T. Ellist, S. K.
Stanton, R. Casement, R. Schultz, John Wright, Lieut, J.
H. Strickland, U. S. A.

SUN-Rises. 7 611 Sets. 4 30 Moon-Sets. 16 th Moon-Sets. 16 th Moon-Sets. 16 th Moon-Sets. 16 th Mise Warra. Nov. 22 Sandy Heat. 11 25m l Gov Island. 60 15m l Heil Gate. 1 3th

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK NOVEMBER IT Arrived.

Steamship Reanoke, Parrish 24 hours from Norfolk and Richmond, with indee, and passengers, to Deen & Thorn-

Steamship Roanoke, Parrish 24 hours from Norfolk and Richmond, with make and passenaers, to Den & Thornson.

Ship Racer, (clipper,) Steel, from Liverpool Oct, 25, with make and 169 passenaers, to David Orden & Co.

Ship Compronise, Eiley, 30 days from Liverpool and py days from Cape Clear, with make and 344 steerage passengers, to E. Kimball. The C. was 5 days in the North Channel, and put hack on account of head winds.

Bark Brazileiro, Marsh, Vera Cruz Nev. 1, with him and cochineal, to Hargous Bros. On the insraing of Wellington, 26th, wind blowing petty fresh from the southward, ran upon Brigantine Shoals. For about four hours, while crossing the Bar, Linusped so heavily in the breaks as to reader it indispersably necessary that the mass should be cut away. This being done, the vessel was immediately relieved, and passed ever into deep water. Capt. Tillon, Agent of Underwriters, being engaged in assisting the brig L. Baldwin, also stranded in that vicinity, placed on board of the B a steam pure and other wrecking materials, and approprised two of his schooniers to tow har on to the City. After arriving abreast of the Highlands, us taken in tow by steam tig Heroules, and brought to the Sectional Bock, foot of Jefferson St., E. R. Though somewhat leaky, it is thought she is not very seriously canaged. Schrs. Ringgold and Splend, after letting her go, returned to the place of their previous operations.

Brig Augusta Stone, (days from Savannah, with cette, to Sturges, Clear man & Co.

Brig William & John, (Dutch) Oversins, 3 days from Philadelphia, in ballast, to Funch & Meinicke.

Fire Creole, Truwargy, 3 days from Rondout, with ead, bound to Boston.

Schr. Bela Peck, Smith, New-London 2 days, in ballast.

Schr. Bela Peck, Smith, New-London 2 days, in ballast.

Schr. Hela Peck, Smith, New-London, 2 days, in ballast. Schr. Frances Anne, Small, Washington, N. C., 4 days,

shingles.
Schr. Turk, Wilson, Lubec 5 days, to master. SAILED—Steamship Winfield Scott, Couldard, for New-Orleans; ship Hartford, Sanneman, for Charleston; bark Carolina, Sherwood, for do.; and others. WIND—At surrise, N.W.; at meridian, do.; at sunset, S.S.W., and light.

[From our Correspondents.]

From our Correspondents 1
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27—Arrived—Steamship Virginia, Teal, Richmond, brig Pinta, Short, New York; schrij H. Deputy, Winsur ore, do.; J. A. Simpson, Huskell, do.; M. L. Dapton, Douglass, do.; Gen. Perry, Webber, do.; Magnolia, Terry, New-Haven; Jorome, Willard, Portland; S. Miner, Rolles, Bridgeport; George & Emity, Nickersa. Boston; steamer Kennebec, Seymour, N. York.

**Cleared—Brigs Samuel, Wooster, Wooster, Charleston; Pembroke, Pilas, Boston; Sorn, Magnelia, Pike, do.; J. A. Simpson, Haskell, do.; Gen. Perry, Webber, do.; W. L. Dayton, Douglass, Providance; W. Soper, Lake, E. Greenwich; A. S. Johnson, Whitehead, Richmond.

Disnaters, &c.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Nov. 24-8 P. M.—The pilot beat Herald, from a cruise, came into Roadstead this ovening, and landed Capt. Cravens, m. a very weakly condition, late of the brig Phantom, from Curacoa, with hides, salt and tobacco, bound for New York, which was in contact with the brig Umpire, on the night of the 2st, of the Privalent of the 1st, of the 1s Disasters, &c.

Foreign Ports. At Mansanilla 1st inst., brig Nerous, Masury, for Boston

10 or 12 days.

Arr. at Corf. 13th inst., steamship City of Pittsburg.

Stotesbury, Philadelphia for Liverpool, put in short of coal.

Domestic Ports.

Domestic Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov 25—Arr brig Ann RizabethEidridge, Beston; sehr. Empire, Duxon, Newburyport.
BALTIMORE, Nov 25—Arr bark E. Dwight, Hallett,
Boston; sehr Ann Elwabeth, Edwards, Wilmington, N.C.
Cld, ship Silas Richards, Silearman, New Bedferd; hark
John Bird, Bird, Norfolk; sehrs Ann Maria, Wilson, dazennah; Ann Hambletoe, Linden, Charleston; Eugenia,
Walker, Barbadoes.
BOSTON, Nov 26—1 o'clock P. M.—Arr, brigs Masonic,
Br.) Heckman, Newport va Oncentiavin, Sept 24; Lilian,
Rose Peessacola; Wim A. Drew, Duming, Philadelphia
Telegraphed, bark Entaw, from Philadelphia; brig Maine,
from —, Cld, Br. steamship Cambria, Lostah, Liverpool, via Halifar; barks 10. Philsbury, Girraltra and s

Rose Peesacola; Wm A Drew, Dunning, Philadelphia. Telegraphed, bark Kutaw, Grom Philadelphia; brig Maine, Com — Cld. Br. steamship Cambria. Leith, Liverpeol, via Halifax; berks Io. Pillsbury, Gibraltar and smarket; Grampus, John Dyer, Cardenas; Varmouth, Henry Rungs, Havana; Sunbeam, new, of this port, 221-29-20th times, Edw. Lincela, do; bris Broome, Trecarda, Demerata; schra, A. Nickerson, Freeman, Port an Prince, Eben Atkins, Wheilen, do; W. Packer, John Gridler, Sar Francisco; Velecuty, Ryder, Charleston; Mary, Baker, Philadelphia; Scott Dyer, Hill, Portland; brigs Elles Francisco; Velecuty, Ryder, Charleston; Mary, Baker, Philadelphia; Scott Dyer, Hill, Portland; brigs Elles Reed, Chapman, Euclescort, Mary Jane, Gares, Bath, lo load for Cuba; schra Clera, Timothy Rogers, Jr., Richmond, Va.; Louisa, Gary; Mary Miller, Laws; Mary Patterson, Dole, and Michanie, Cain, Philadelphia. Abbett Lawrence, Allen, New-York, Howard, Jesse G. Lovell, do., Phebe Baxter, Alfred D. Chase, do. Sid. Bis forenoon, bank Weiborset; brig Jane Howes. Also ski this forenoon, sleaniship Cambria; bark Edwin.

BANGOR, Nov. 23—Arr, brig Abner Taylor, Sunders, Torks Island; schr. Gen Scott, Steele, New-York, RillsTOL, Nov. 24—Arr, schop James Gorham, Nicholis, Fall River for New-York, Sid. 22th, brig Marie, Ingrabane, Charles Forn. Scholis, Fall River for New-York, Sid. 22th, brig Marie, Ingrabane, Charles Forn. Scholis, Fall River for New-York, Sid. 22th, brig Marie, Ingrabane, Charles Forn.

Fall River for New-York. Sid. 22th, brig Marsa, Ingrabam. Havana.

CHARLESTON. Nov. 23—Arr. schr. Excel. Deaisen. New-York. In the offine, brig Harriet Newell, from Millerone Point, Conn. Cid. 22t, ship Fairfield, Lovaland, N. York. Sp. polacre Rosaric. Durall, Barcelona. Went to see 21st. brik Como. Smith. Besien, brig Orray Tat. Mosry, Providence. H. I.; schrs. Eliza and Sosan, (B.) Swedtig, Harbor Island. Bain. Geo. Harris. Somers. Philadelphia; Kensington. Foster. do.; Alice, Phillips. Baltimore; igo. M. Smith. Hawana. do.; Columbia. — a northern port. 22d. ship Caroline. Conner. Liverpool. tack Jasper, Harby Savannah. Sw. briz. Eliza Lindozegh, Hamburg. U. S. M. schr. Murchant. Westendorff, Havana, via Key. West. 23d. bark Petra. Westendorff, Havana, via Key. Hosario, Dorall. Barcelona.

F. A. L. RIVER, Nov. 21—Arr. schr. Minerva, McGovrea. Baltimore. Sid. schr. Schad Borden. James. Baltimore. 24th. brig Clareace. (Br.) Lannesten. Wendser, N. S.; schr. Florida, Jaguet, supposed for Philadelphia; schr. Isabella, Albecam, N. York for Becter. 25th.—Arr. bark Sarah Olaev. Remack, Matanzas for Boston.

Also arr. brig Adelphi, Matthews. Port. 20 Prince for

stin. Also arr. brig Adelphi, Matthews, Port-au Prince for Boston.

Also arr. briz Citizen, Brown. New-York for Machias ; schrs. Ann. E. G. Catrell. Philadelonia for Boston; Jacob and William, Staples, Bangor for Bridgenort, Coan. Sid. brig Shackford; schr. Jacob and William, In port, 10 A. M., bark Sarah Olney, brigs Andrew Right, Zelica, Flora, Maria, Adeiphi, Citizen; schrs. Jenbells, Ann. E. G. Cattell, Catton.

NEW-BEDFORD, Nov. 22—Arr. schr. Cornella, Young.

New-York NOBFOLK, Nov. 25—Arr schrs. Adid, Webb, N. Y.; NOBFOLK, Nov. 25—Arr schrs. B. Smith, Boline, da. MOBILE. Nov. 19—Arr. bark Tenaro, Barstow, Bath chrs. Martha Teal, Gaiveston, Major Bache, Safford, da. BICHMOND, Nov. 15—Arr. schr. J. L. Nickerson. Nelsteine Bodton.

schra Martha Teal, Galveston; Major Bache, Satford, da RICHMOND, Nov. 3:—Arr. schr. J. L. Nickerson. Nickerson Boston.

Nickerson Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18—Arr. steamships Fanay. Pennoch, Brazos Santiago, Mexico, Place, Iadinaola ris Golveston, brig Atmira Brown, Pensacola, Cid ship Lemuel Der, William, Hovre, Revenue, Crowell, Genot Bremerhaven, Berni Hellen, Bremen: brits Apalichicola, Robinson, San Juan de Nicaragna; Locy Watta Watts, Baltimore, schr Edw. Barnard, Stone, Matsgudt FROVIDENCE, Nov. 25—Arr. schra Queen, Crowell, Baltimore; w. W. Brahand, Palmer, Baltimore va Newyork, Benl, Brown, Scharfe, Albany; Motto, Beobs, New York, Sid achrs Nathan S Crane, Savyer, Philadelphia i Martha Jane Dading, New-York

PORTLAND, Nov. 25.—Arr. brig Wm H. Spear, Black, Betton; schra Cottage, Sic Fadden, New-York; Goldin, Senty Goldin, Schra General, Br. kerr Swant, Morris, Parthero, FHILADELPHIA, New 27.—Arr. Br. brig Leader, Crowley, Turks Island; actors Wm. Hart, Orton, Wilmington, N. C. Samuel English, Neall, Newburgh, N. Y. Oddard, Vaogider, Go., Rebecta, Gould, New York; Cansul, Adays, Ch. Leadora, Wilmington, New York; Cansul, Adays, C. Gallagher, Newark, Only Son, Taylor, Washington; John Tucker, Debalo, Sing Sing; W. C. Nelson, Lerds, Newport, Lewas Chart, Vankurk, Providence; Pedadam, Palmer, New Utrecht.

St. MARKS, Nov. 10—In port, barks Oriba, Stark, for New York with dispatch. Mary Varney, Starge; Pers Starge, Charles, Chart, Laura Jane, Delman, New-York; 8th, borg Oriole, Stalken, New 21.—Art schra, Edward Harrick, Dextell, New York; Clabe, Sand, do., Condecilla, Edis, do., Nov. New York; Clabe, Sand, do., Condecilla, Edis, do., Now, York; Clabe, Sand, do., Condecilla, Edis, do., Yan, New York; Clabe, Sand, do., Condecilla, Edis, do., Yan, New York; Clabe, Sand, do., Condecilla, Edis, do., Yan, New York; Clabe, Sand, do., Condecilla, Edis, do., Yan, New York; Clabe, Sand, do., Condecilla, Edis, do., Yan, New York; Clabe, Sand, do., Condecilla, Edis, do., Yan, New York; Clabe, Sand, do., Condecilla, E

Brandt, do.

SALEM, Nov. 21—Arr. schra. Ellas H. Herrick, Dexter.
New York; Globe, Sacall., do.; Cinderilla, Ethat, do visMarbishead; 23th, Br. brist Hebron, Skaling, Furis Islandvin New-York, brig E. Hinds, Perry, Philadelphia. Ch.
hris Louisa, Joriah Webber, Africa.

TAUNTON, Nov. 23—Arr. sloop Mount Hope, Phillips.
New-York.

New-York

Wil.MiNGTÖN, Nov. 22—Arr. brigs Rachard Cobles.

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Wil.MiNGTÖN, Nov. 22—Arr. brigs Rachard Cobles.

Colourn, Rum Key, Bahamas; achra. Mora, Carrello.

Coharleston; Henry Baker, McLayahin, Charleston.

Coharleston; Henry Baker, McLayahin, Charleston.

Zid, brig Torcello, Atwood Laguayra; achr. David Smith,

Fmith, Philadelphia; 24th. brig Helvelby, Kennebral.

Mic.; 25th, sehr. Barcelona, Friett, Richmond. Va.